

The Weekly Graphic.

Dr. J. M. SWENAM, : : Pub. & Prop.
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.
W. M. GILL, Editor.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11th 1880

This Issue

Contains the president's message in full, quite a lengthy document, filling six columns of closely printed space. We also give Secretary Schurz' annual report together with the report of the navy. We present also a full list of the newly elected Missouri legislature besides our usual variety of miscellaneous literary matter, news notes, editorial and local items, and correspondence. Look over this issue and compare it with your other papers and see if you will not say the "Graphic" leads them all.

Gen. Hazen has been appointed chief of the signal service.

Philip Phillips and son sang to the Memphians Monday night.

A number of public spirited citizens in Memphis are taking steps to prospect for coal.

The Unionville Republican says there is some unnecessary card playing going on at that place.

The local hog dealers were paying \$4 to \$4.10 per cwt. last week at Unionville.

Mr. William Wilson, of Putnam county, while returning home on the 28th inst., from Unionville, was thrown from his horse and knocked insensible.

During the last year 322 applications for divorce have been filed in the St. Louis courts. This does not speak well for domestic felicity in that city.

The Burlington and southwestern railroad has passed into the hands of the Chicago Burlington and Kansas City railway. It is the intention to extend the road to Kansas city soon.

The Unionville Republican charges the county court of Sullivan county with being responsible for the late homicide at Milan—in as much that they granted license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the use of which was the direct cause of the affray.

A young man named Givings was arrested and fined at Memphis last week for carrying concealed weapons. A vigorous use of the statute for such cases provided, would be a very good thing in Kirksville if "reports" are true.

The Unionville Republican says that it has before it a circular from the state emigration society offering to furnish Putnam county from ten to twenty thousand copies of her report for free distribution at nearly cost of paper and printing, and to be distributed through the agents of the society in the east. Has the Adair county society taken any action in this direction? or is it asleep, or dead or gone on a long journey?

At Fulton the other day one of the young bloods by the name of Boulware became engaged at Mr. B. H. Charles, Prof. in the Synodical female college at that place, and gave him a cowhiding upon the public street. Mr. Charles' offense was accusing Boulware of enticing the young lady students out buggy riding. So that is the way they do things down in the kingdom of Callaway. The use of the old fashioned cowhide is probably less dangerous than the six shooter, but it is certainly an undignified way of punishing a learned professor.

We think it time that all this noise about life senatorships, pensions for ex-presidents, captain generals, &c., had stopped, especially when the only object seems to be to provide for Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant is a great soldier and deserves honor at the hands of the American people. But with an income of seven thousand dollars a year he is certainly able to take care of himself. The simple fact of his having been president does not make a man any better than it has never held the office, neither does it place the people under any greater obligations to him than to other men of equal strength and usefulness.

It is sometimes said that a man's last days are his best days, but we can't say as much for the outgoing county court. One of the last things that court did was to enter into a contract with James Ellison, to assist the county attorney, Mr. A. D. Risdon, in a certain suit brought against the county, and that too before Mr. Risdon had asked for assistance, or even before he had assumed the duties of his office. The first duty of the new court ought to be to abrogate that contract. The probabilities are that Mr. Risdon does not want the assistance of Mr. Ellison, and it is evident the taxpayers do not desire to pay him, as they did last year, \$25 for nothing.

A heavy rain storm has occurred in West Virginia. Farmington is flooded and several miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks are under water.

Gen. Walker, Superintendent of Census, has the entire enumeration of the United States ready to send before Congress, except one district in Iowa.

John Woodward, in jail at Marshall, Texas, procured Jailer Haswell's revolver, and ordered the jail door to be opened. Fired a shot at the jailer.

THEY ARE ONLY INDIANS.

At last a tribe of Indians have got partial justice at the hands of the whites. The Ponca Indians had a reservation upon which they had been placed by the government, to have and hold as their own forever. They had opened farms, built school houses and churches, and were in a prosperous condition. In 1876, on Sunday, while their people were at church worshipping the God of the white man, news was brought to them that some one else wanted their lands and their homes, and that they must go far away to the south. Consternation seized the poor wretches; runners were sent to every portion of the reservation to carry the dread news. "We will not," they said, "leave the home of our fathers to go to a strange land." But they had no choice, and soon after the government agents came to take them, and they were forced away and put upon another reservation in the Indian Territory, a sickly district, so different from the home they had left in the far off Dakota that the poor Poncas, by hundreds passed away to the happy hunting grounds. At last, seeing nothing but starvation and death before them, thirty-eight of the remnant of the tribe gathered together what little they had left, and stole away from the new reservation, and started northward to the home of their childhood, reaching, after a painful and perilous journey, the Omaha agency. Here they were arrested, and an order received from Secretary Schurz to return them to the Indian Territory. Some white people, seeing the flagrant injustice that had been done these people, interested themselves in their behalf, and through a writ of habeas corpus they were released. The Indians then brought suit in the United States circuit court for the recovery of their lands—their old reservation in Dakota. And last Saturday the suit was decided in favor of the Poncas, and they will be allowed to go back and live the remainder of their days upon the lands of their fathers. The driving of the Poncas away from their reservation, whether they were willing to go or not, is only in keeping with the treatment which the milder mannered and less hostile Indians have been receiving at the hands of the whites. We do not believe in the sickly sentimentality of some writers regarding the Indians, but we do believe in simple justice, we do believe that Indians have rights that white men ought to respect, and we do not wonder that the Indians hate and distrust the white man. Why should he not, when the white man and his government violates the most solemn pledges to the red man. And even now, after the government has in the most solemn manner set aside a certain portion of its domain for the exclusive benefit of the Indians, and coaxed and forced the tribes from the east, the north and the south to that land, promising them that there they should not be disturbed, that there they should spend the remainder of their days in peace, and that the land should pass to their children and their children's children, and that the great father and the government should protect them in their rights; after these people relying upon the good faith of the government and the men who made these promises, have gone to work and opened farms, built school houses and churches, and demonstrated that the country is a land to be desired, a set of men have sprung up who are so lost to all sense of honor and justice, that they want to violate all these solemn pledges, and like pirates, drive away the legal owners, and possess the land themselves. And even a man so dignified—no, not dignified—but a man occupying the dignified position of a United States Senator, is asking that the claims of these people be abrogated, and the people left to the mercies of a set of men who have no more regard for the most solemn pledges than a Mahomedan has for the honor and purity of the Christian God. Such a course toward the tribes of the Indian Territory would be not only an act of the most outrageous injustice, but a disgrace to our government and our boasted civilization.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 7.—The electoral college of Georgia met to-day at noon in Atlanta, they organized by electing J. C. C. Black, of Augusta one of the Electors at large, President, and Geo. C. Stewart, of Griffin, Secretary. They deferred the election of messenger until after casting the vote for President and Vice President next Wednesday, to which day they adjourned. There is no doubt but that they will send the Electoral vote of Georgia to Washington to be laid before Congress. There is some probability that they will ask by resolution that it be not counted, or at least they will express an opinion that it be not insisted that it be counted. They do not wish to establish a precedent of their own volition that may in the future operate against them.

CHARLES RUBLE, of Leon near Fort Dodge, while on his way home from a drunken carousal fell down in the road and died from exposure.

Joseph Shuner, while on a drunk with Charles Hanks, at Cincinnati, shot the latter in the left hip.

The case of the United States against D. J. McCann, a contractor in the Indian department in 1876, charged with embezzling fifty barrels of sugar, has been completed and McCann acquitted.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

For many, many years the condition of the people has been pitiable indeed, and late advices from Europe indicate that those people have borne their burthens until human nature can stand it no longer. They have been subjected to a system of petty tyrannies and reduced to a state of degradation that probably no other people in Christendom have had to submit to, and that, too, without the power of redress, or better hopes for the future. Consequently the Irishman, although he loves his native Erin, has left it for strange lands until the population has been reduced more than a third. And no wonder. The lands are all owned by the nobility, and the tenants are forced to pay from 20 to 40 per cent. of all they make to the landlords, and this leaves them often without the most common necessities of life. Many times patriotic Irishmen have sought to deliver their people from the state of serfdom to which they have been reduced by the land owners, backed by the British government, and as many times the effort has proved a failure, the originators having been put to death, transported or imprisoned. But now the feeling seems to have taken possession of the whole people. They are now remembering the wrongs that have been heaped upon them for centuries. They remember that among the best soldiers found in the British army are numbered a large part of Irishmen. They are contrasting the condition of their own people in this country with that of themselves, and the British government will be forced to do something for the relief of the Irish people or be plunged into another war. The Irish are right in their agitation. Such oppression is a disgrace to a civilized country. The English aristocracy needs to be taught a lesson once in a while, and we hope the people in Ireland will keep up the agitation until the British government is forced to do something for the amelioration of their condition. And just at this time, when all the European powers are jealously watching one another, England cannot afford to be too overbearing toward her Irish subjects, and Erin may yet be free.

MISSOURI TO THE FRONT.

MISSOURI MUST HAVE A SCHOOL SYSTEM EQUAL TO THE BEST. From Atchison to Pembert, and from Clark to McDonald the people demand it. An inferior school system has repelled the tide of immigration, and lost to the state hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a hundred millions of wealth. Our school reform is three months; our schools are without supervision; and our teachers are without institutes. Bounded as we are by sister states with school terms twice as long; with supervision, and with systems of Normal Institutes, damaging comparisons are inevitable.

MISSOURI CAN AMPLY SUSTAIN A POPULATION OF FIFTY MILLIONS. At least one million ought to be added during the next decade. Nowhere are the conditions so inviting. Our central position, our limitless mineral wealth, the unequalled fertility of our broad valleys and prairies, our mighty rivers, our network of railroads, and our admirable climate are calling to the states and nations. Our inferior school system stands in the way. Hence we can our state immigration. Society do so much as by perfecting our school system? Let it be able to announce as a fact, that the best, and it will do more than everything else to bring us a vast immigration.

MISSOURI OWES DUTIES TO THE RISING GENERATION. We cannot afford to swindle ourselves; much less can we afford to defraud our children. Three months for a school year; schools utterly without supervision; teachers without the means of growth. Missouri cannot afford to longer endanger herself and her schools. The people realize our condition, and with one voice demand a change.

SIX MONTHS MUST BE THE MINIMUM SCHOOL TERM. We must have efficient supervision, and we must have a system of Normal Institutes. Without an intelligent exception, the teachers and school officers of the State earnestly ask these three improvements. Without them we have the shadow without the substance. With them our school system will be grand. The people of the State with singular unanimity, say give us what is necessary and all that is necessary to make it equal to the best.

TEACHER CITIZEN. MOMENTOUS DUTY PRESSUR. Not alone for our 800,000 youth, but also for the teeming millions of the future must we provide. Grandly should we build. The Legislature which meets in January will be composed largely of intelligent and public spirited men, disposed to do all in their power for the great State. Our duty is plain and urgent. Let the press, the platform, the pulpit and the schoolroom give utterance in thunder tones to the demands of the people and the times. Let meetings be held in every school district, and let petitions go up as thick as snow flakes. At last the time has come. By a bold, determined, persistent and united effort, we can place our beloved Missouri in the front.

Henry Smith and Ira Wood, two colored men, got in a row at a cornshucking near Jonesboro, Ga., and Smith cut the other's throat from ear to ear.

The case of the United States against D. J. McCann, a contractor in the Indian department in 1876, charged with embezzling fifty barrels of sugar, has been completed and McCann acquitted.

Joseph Shuner, while on a drunk with Charles Hanks, at Cincinnati, shot the latter in the left hip.

BOB INGERSOLL.

What He Thinks about the Republicans and the Republic's Future.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—In a recent interview Col. Ingersoll, who is known to be particularly intimate with Garfield, expressed himself in the following fashion: "What is your opinion of making ex-presidents Senators for life?"

"I am opposed to it. I am against any man holding office for life. And I see no more reason for making ex-presidents Senators than for making ex-Senators Presidents. To me the idea is preposterous. Why should ex-presidents be taken care of? In this country labor is not disgraceful, and after a man has been President he has still the right to be useful."

"What phases will the Southern question assume in the next four years?"

"The next Congress should promptly unseat every member of Congress in whose district there was not a fair and honest election. That is the first hard work to be done. Let notice in this way, be given to the whole country that fraud cannot succeed. No man should be allowed to hold a seat by force or fraud. Just as soon as it is understood that fraud is useless it will be abandoned. In that way the honest voters of the whole country can be protected."

"An honest vote settles the Southern question, and Congress has the power to compel an honest vote, or to leave the dishonest districts without representation. I want this policy adopted. No man touched or stained with fraud should be allowed to hold his seat. Send such men home, and let them stay there until sent back by honest votes. The Southern question is a Northern question, and the Republican party must settle it for all time. We must have honest elections or the Republic must fall. Illegal voting must be considered and punished as a crime."

Taking 170,000 as a basis of representation, the South, through her astounding increase of colored population, gains three electoral votes, while the North and East lose three. Garfield was elected by the 20,000 colored votes cast in New York.

"Are we not entering upon the era of our greatest prosperity?"

"We are just beginning to be prosperous. The Northern Pacific Railroad is to be completed. Forty millions of dollars have just been raised by that company, and new States will soon be born in the great Northwest. The Texas Pacific will be pushed to San Diego, and in a few years we will ride in a Pullman car from Chicago to the City of Mexico. The gold and silver mines are yielding more and more, and within the last ten years more than forty million acres of land have been changed from wilderness to farms. This country is beginning to grow."

"We have just fairly entered upon what I believe will be the grandest period of national development and prosperity. With the Republican party in power, with Garfield President, with the Chinese forger in the penitentiary, with the Democracy demoralized and defeated; with good money; with unlimited credit; with the best land in the world; with 90,000 miles of railway; with mountains of gold and silver; with hundreds of thousands of square miles of coal fields; with iron enough for the whole world; with the best system of common schools; with the telegraph wires reaching every city and town, so that no two citizens are an hour apart; with the telephone, that makes everybody live next door, and with the best folks in the world, how can we help prospering until the continent is covered with happy homes?"

"What do you think of Civil Service Reform?"

"I am in favor of it. I want such civil service reform that all the offices will be filled with good and competent Republicans. The majority should rule, and the men who are in favor of the views of the majority should hold the offices. I am utterly opposed to the idea that a party should show its principles. Men holding office can afford to take their chances with the rest of us. If they are Democrats they should not expect to succeed when their party is defeated."

SALT LAKE, December 7.—The recommendation of the President's message respecting Utah gives great satisfaction to the Gentiles here. The Mormons affect to regard them with contempt.

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